

camps, and juvenile detention facilities. There are even meetings which assist girls who are relocating, whether across the State or around the world, with support and help them adjust to new locations. The Girls Scouts mobilized immediately following September 11 to provide resources for girls and their families dealing with fear and loss.

Let us commend this organization for the positive role it has played in the lives of million of girls and women in Virginia, across the Nation, and around the world. I applaud their efforts and wish them the best for another tremendous 90 years of Girl Scouting in the USA.

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the Girl Scouts of America on their 90th Anniversary.

Since Juliette Gordon Low founded the Girl Scouts in 1912, this organization has provided young girls with the leadership skills to make a difference in their communities and our world. Girl Scouts teach self-confidence, responsibility and integrity at a young age and these core values stay with girls throughout their lives.

Today, more than 3.7 million girls in over 233,000 troops are learning new skills, developing talents and building friendships across geographic, ethnic and socioeconomic lines. Through scouting, Girl Scouts participate in community service projects, cultural exchanges, athletic events and educational activities. None of this would be possible without the generosity and commitment of parents and community members who donate their time to help shape the lives of young girls through the Girl Scouts.

In Nebraska, I represent more than 20,000 Girl Scouts. I am also a proud Girl Scout parent.

I congratulate and thank the Girl Scouts on their 90th year.

46TH ANNIVERSARY OF TUNISIA'S INDEPENDENCE

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to acknowledge the anniversary on March 20 of the independence of Tunisia, an Arab republic and friend of the United States for forty-six years. Americans of my generation recall the principles advanced by Tunisia's first leader, Habib Bourguiba, in setting the country on its historic course, liberty, modernity and religious tolerance. Today, under President Zine Abidine Ben Ali, the country continues its substantial progress toward establishing an export-oriented market economy, raising real per capita income, combating poverty, educating its girls and boys equally well, and improving the standard of living for all its citizens. As we applaud these achievements, we also wish the Tunisian people and their leaders perseverance and success in building a society of justice, civil rights, and pluralistic, participatory democracy.

This body and the American people today can thank Tunisia for its stead-

fast support during its membership on the United Nations Security Council in 2001. In the weeks and months after September 11, the Security Council adopted several resolutions that embodied U.S. objectives for combating global terrorism and freeing Afghanistan from the yoke of a repressive regime that granted safe haven to al-Qaida. Tunisia, the sole Arab member state on the Council at that time, worked closely and constructively with the United States in that crucial diplomacy.

So, on this, the 46th anniversary of Tunisia's independence, we recognize an international friend and express our commitment to continued cooperation and mutual progress over the years to come. We are fortunate to count Tunisia among our friends and partners in North Africa, the Middle East, and on the global stage.

4-H 100TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President I rise today to recognize the National 4-H organization upon its 100th anniversary this year. The organization, symbolized by the famous four leaf clover, has become synonymous with rural America and agriculture. While 4-H has its roots in many States, I am proud to say that the youth organization got its primary start in my home State of Ohio—in Springfield.

I would like to take a few minutes today to remind my colleagues about how 4-H evolved into what it is today. In doing so, we need to step back and remember what our Nation was like at the beginning of the 20th century and how the field of agriculture was suffering from the industrial revolution.

As a result of the industrial revolution, our nation experienced, for the first time, a greater number of people living in cities than in small, rural agricultural communities. As a new generation of farmers were talking about moving to "the big city," many began to fear a lapse in the traditional teaching techniques in which parents taught their children how to farm. Additionally, the industrial revolution brought about new technologies, many of which greatly affected farming techniques. At first, unfortunately, few people knew about these technologies—let alone how to use them. As concerns continued to grow, many communities were forced to develop programs that sought new and innovative ways of teaching the next generation of farmers.

The most successful of these programs was created in Springfield, OH. It was there, in 1902, that Albert B. Graham, superintendent of the Clark County school system, first established agricultural classes. Recognizing that many people would have a difficult time with the concept of learning farming outside of the family, Graham established a club that offered Saturday morning classes in the basement of the county building. Families coming into town to do their weekly shopping could

drop off their children at the courses. In a sense, it was a form of daycare, but one in which the boys and girls were kept busy learning how to examine soil with litmus paper and how to tie knots and splice ropes. They even examined droplets of milk under microscopes.

Eventually, Graham expanded this program with help from the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station and the dean of agriculture at The Ohio State University, itself a land-grant college. Ohio State took quickly to this course concept, as it offered the university an effective way to communicate with farmers throughout Ohio. By 1903, Graham's agriculture club had over 100 members, and by 1904, 13 such county-wide clubs had been organized in Ohio. You might say that Graham had planted the seed for the 4-H organization, and it sprouted quickly.

It didn't take long before similar clubs grew nationally. Around this time, a clover became a commonly known symbol for club members, who wore the symbol on their lapels. Another landmark for 4-H came in 1906, when Thomas Campbell, an assistant to George Washington Carver, was hired to establish youth farming organizations for African-American farmers in the south. At a time in our Nation when the racial divide ran deep, 4-H was clearly ahead of its time.

By 1914, a mere decade after 4-H's creation, President Woodrow Wilson signed the Smith-Lever Act into law, establishing the Cooperative Extension System. This system offered a mechanism through which 4-H programs could receive Federal funds.

Now jump forward to today. The 4-H organization continues to be one the most active youth organizations in our Nation, with chapters not only in the United States, but throughout the world. 4-H clubs have expanded from rural to urban areas, where they provide a new of group kids with essential leadership skills and community service involvement. National 4-H meetings have even become platforms for presidents and other national officials to voice their ideas for agriculture and other policies.

The fear of an agriculture system eroding away with the expansion of cities continues to this day, as we have witnessed the massive growth in urban sprawl. But, this merely furthers the need for 4-H. Although today's 4-H organization may be larger than the original 100 members and our communication has increased from town meetings to Internet chat rooms, the organization's principles of Head, Heart, Hands, and Health remain the same. Without question, the lessons and skills 4-H members learn will last a lifetime.

I am proud to know that organizations, like 4-H, are there to help guide our next generation of farmers, teachers, and even elected officials toward a better tomorrow. I also am proud to say that my wife, Fran, and I have had